THE SOMERSET HERALD.

AND FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' REGISTER.

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From the Baltimore Patriot.

I Could not say Farewell.

BY S. B. BROWN.

O, who can say, Farewell!
When the heart is on the tongue?
'Tis sadder than the funeral knell,
O'er joys departed rung.

I left thee—in thy bloom,
With what anguish who can tell,
I tore my heart away from thine,
But could not say—Farewell!

I marked the smile upon thy lip,
I felt its magic spell—
I knew it only mask'd thy grief,
And could not say—farewell!

I saw the tear drop in thine eye,
And kissed it ere it fell—
I pressed thy velvet hand in mine,
But could not say—FAREWELL!

GEN. WINFIELD SCOTT.

A Glance at his Life.

Since the appointment of Gen. Scott to the command of the army against Mexico, a peculiar interest seems to be taken in all that pertains to his life and character.—His life has been a truly chequered one, marked by noble deeds and signal events entitling him to occupy a conspicuous place in the ranks of the good and great. With a view of measureably gratifying the prevalent public curiosity, we subjoin a brief sketch of his history, comprising a notice of his valorous conduct on one or two occasions, for which we are indebted to the Philadephia Inquirer.

General Winfield Scott was born on the 13th of June, 1786, near Petersburg, Virginia. He pursued the usual preparatory studies, spent a year in the High School in Richmond, and subsequently went to the College of William and Mary, where he attended a course of Law Lectures. In 1805 he was admitted to the bar, and in 1807 he removed to South Carolina, intending to practice law in the Courts at Charleston. Soon after, the aggressions of the European Powers on the commerce of the United States had reached their height, and Scott, participating in the spirit of patriotism which animated the young men of that day, volunteered as a member of the Petersburg troop of horse, that had been called out under the Proclamation of the President, forbidding the harbors of the United States to British vessels of war. In due time, we may here just add, upon the breaking out of the war between the United States and England, in 1812, Scott obtained a Lieut. Colonel's commission, and immediately proceeded to the Niagara frontier with several companies.

In October of the same year, the celebrated battle of Queenstown was fought. Scott participated in it, and greatly distinguished himself by his bravery and activity. We have neither time nor room to give a full account of this battle; but will simply append a few paragraphs going to show Scott's intrepidity and patriotism as displayed during its progress.

At one time during the battle, it is stated that Scott arrived on the Queenstown heights. He had been permitted, as a volunteer, to cross the river with his adjutant, Roach, and assume the command of the whole body engaged. On the Canada side, he unexpectedly found Brigadier-General Wadsworth, of the New York militia, who had crossed without orders. Scott, therefore, proposed to limit his command to the regulars. But the generous and patriotic Wadsworth would not consent. He promptly yielded the command over all the forces to Scott. "You, sir." said he, "know best professionally, what ought to be done. I am here for the honor of my country, and that of the New York militia." Scott, therefore, assumed the command, and throughout the movements which ensued, General Wadsworth dared every danger in aiding the views of the commander.—Though they had met for the first time, he had become already attached to the young colonel. He repeatedly, in the course of the battle, interposed his own person to shield Stott from the Indian rifles, which his tall person attracted.

At another time, while the battle was raging, information was brought to Scott and those engaged, that the militia on the American shore refused to cross to their assistance. The enemy numbered not less than thirteen hundred, while the Americans were reduced to less than three hundred. Retreat was as hopeless as succor, for there were no boats on the Canada shore, and the other side would not afford them aid. Scott took his position on the ground they then occupied, resolved to abide the shock, and think of surrender only when battle was impossible. He mounted a log in front of his much diminished band: "The enemy's balls," said he, "begin to thin our ranks. His numbers are overwhelming. In a moment the shock must come, and there is no retreat. We are in the beginning of a national war. Hull's surrender is to be redeemed. Let us then die, arms in hand. Our country demands the sacrifice. The example will not be lost. The blood of the slain will make heroes of the living. Those who follow will avenge our fall, and their country's wrongs.—WHO dare to stand?" "ALL!" was the answering cry. A vigorous resistance was made; but finally, overpowered by superior numbers, the brave American band was compelled to surrender.

The contest was truly a bloody one, and throughout this scene of various action, of mistake and misfortune, of success and disaster, Lieutant-Colonel Scott,—says an accurate account,—was distinguished for great exerttons. He was in full-dress uniform, and his tall stature made him a conspicuous mark. He was singled out by the Indians, but remained unhurt. He was urged to change his dress. "No," said he, smiling, "I will die in my robes." At the same moment Captain Lawrence fell by his side, as it was supposed, mortally wounded.

Thus ended the battle of Queenstown Heights: an engagement desultory in its movements, various in its incidents, and unfortunate in its result, but not without consequences important to the spirit and vigor of the American arms. Magnitude is not always necessary to the dignity of an achievement, nor is defeat always discouraging to the unsuccessful party. It is the nature of the action which gives character to the actor. Judged by this standard, the events of Queenstown had their value, and their inspiration to every patriot American. Hull had surrensered without a battle; disgrace not from the mere disaster; but from the mode by which it was produced, was inflicted upon the country, and felt in the hearts of its children. It was battle, and honorable battle only, which could drive this gloomy shadow from the country, check the taunts of enemies, remove its own doubts and re-establish its self-respect. The battle of Queenstown Heights did this in no small degree. While the mistakes, the errors, and the losses of that day were deplored, the American press and people recognised, amid regrets and misfortunes a spirit of achievement, a boldness in danger, and a gallant bearing, which inspired new hopes, and pointed out the way to ultimate success. The daring gallantry of Colonel Van Resslaer; the capture of the British battery by Wool and his heroic companions; the intrepid conduct of Wadsworth, of Chrystie, of Totton, and many others, and particularly the courage, skill, and continued actively and exertions of Scott, had given a cheerfulness even to the darkness of defeat, and almost a glory of satisfaction to the memory of Queenstown Heights.

We may add many other interesting particulars relative to Scott's life, illustrative of his bravery heroism and skilful generalship. His name, as the reader well knows, is indissolubly connected with Lundy's Lane and Chippewa. Had he not taken part in any other engagement, his partictpation in these, alone, would have rendered him immortal. But we cannot enter into a minute description of those great battles. Our limits forbid it. Let it suffice to say, of the man and his character, that should our country, unfortunately, become embroiled in a protracted war with Mexico and other powers, we would find Scott, as on the former occasions, boldly standing up in defence of his country's invaded rights and soil, and acting a part, which, in its cosummation would entwine around his brow additional unfadng laurels.—Lan. Tribune.

AN INCIDENT IN THE LIFE OF GENERAL SCOTT.

The following incident is related by the Biographer of General Winfield Scott, as having occurred during the "Patriot Insurrection" in Canada and on our Northern borders.

Many days after the destruction of the "Caroline," (writes the spirited biographer and historian) another steamer, the "Barcelona," was cut out of the ice in Buffalo harbor, (January, 1838.) and taken down the Niagra river, to be offered, as was known, to the patriots, who were still on Navy Island. Gen. Scott wished to compel them to abondon their criminal enterprise. He also desired to have them, on returning within our jurisdiction, arrested by the marshal, who was always with him. For this purpose, he sent an agent to hire the Barcelona for the service of the United States, before the patriots could get the means to pay for her, or find sureties to indemnify the owners in case of capture or destruction by the British. He succeeded in all these objects. The Barcelona proceeded back to Buffalo, where Scott had immediate use for her on Lake Erie, yet navigable in all its length. The authorities on the Canada side were on the alert to destroy her.

As the Barcelona slowly ascended against the current on our side of Grand Island, (belonging to the United States,) three armed British schooners, besides batteries on the land, were in positions, as the day before, to sink her as she came out from behind that island. On the 16th of January, Scott and Governor Marcy stood on the American shore opposite that point watching events. The smoke of the approaching boat could be seen in the distance, and the purpose of the British was perfectly evident in all their movements. The batteries on our side were promptly put in position. The matches were lighted. All was ready to return the British fire. There was a crisis!

The day before this, when it was supposed the Navy Island people were coming up the same channel in other craft, and before it was known that the Barcelona had accepted his offered engagement, Scott wrote on his knee, and despatched by an aid-de-camp, the following note:

TO THE COMMANDING OFFICER OF THE ARMED BRITISH VESSELS IN THE NIAGARA.

"Head Quarters, Eastern Division U. S. Army, two miles below Black Rock, January 15th, 1838.

"Sir—With his Excellency the Governor of New York, who has troops at hand, we are here to enforce the neutrality of the United States, and to protect our own soil or waters from violation.—The proper civil officers are also present to arrest, if practicable, the leaders of the expedition on foot against Upper Canada.

"Under these circumstances, it gives me pain to perceive the armed vessels, mentioned, anchored in our waters, with the probable intention to fire upon that expedition moving in the same waters.

"Unless the expedition should first attack—in which case we shall interfere—we shall be obliged to consider a discharge of shot or shell from or into our waters, from the armed schooners of her majesty, as an act seriously compromiting the neutrality of the two nations. I hope, therefore, that no such unpleasant incident may occur.

"I have the honor to remain, &c. &c.,
"WINFIELD SCOTT."

The same intimation was repeated and explained the next morning, January 16th to a captain of the British army, who had occasion to wait upon Scott on other business, and who immediately returned. It was just then that the Barcelona moved up the current of the Niagara. The cannon on either shore were pointed, the matches lighted, and thousands stood in suspense. On the jutting pier of Black Rock, in view af all, stood the tall form of Scott, in full uniform, watching the approaching boat. On Scott's note and his personal assurances, alone depended the question of PEACE OR WAR. Happily, these assurances had their just effect. The Barcelona passed along. The British did not fire. The matches were extinguished; the two nations, guided by wise counsels, resumed their usual way; and war's wild alarms were hushed into the whispers of peace.

Small a place as this incident may occupy in history, it was a critical moment in the affairs of nations. Had one British gun been fired, and much more had the Barcelona been destroyed, no authority or influence would have restrained our excited population. We should probably have had an unpremeditated war, one of those calamities which nations have to endure for their sins, and which is without the consoling and self-supporting consciousness of a great moral right. It would have been war from incident, and not a national controversy.

[From the Pittsburgh Gazette.

FATAL DUEL.

The following letter furnished to the JOURNAL of yesterday by JOSEPH KNOX, Esq., gives painful intelligence of a fatal duel in this peaceful state:

CARLISLE, May 16, 1846.

DEAR SIR:—Our town was thrown into an excitement yesterday afternoon, by an occurrence which cast gloom and sorrow in our midst. It appears that as General Armor was reviewing the several companies in his command, on Wednesday last, which was review day, some words passed between him and Col. A. Noble, the reeult is that General Armor challenged the Colonel, and a duel came off yesterday afternoon, wherein Colonel Noble was shot dead instantly the ball passing through his brain. After a coroner's inquest had been held, (finding that Colonel Noble came to his death by a shot fired by General Armor,) the body was brought into town and taken to his mother's dwelling.

The most intense excitement prevails among the citizens in regard to the act.

F. MEHAFFY.

P. S.—Since writing the foregoing, General Armor has been taken and lodged in jail. Col. Noble was buried this morning at 9 o'clock; a tremendous concourse of people attended the funeral.

In the single county of Mercer, Pennsylvania, there are now erecting fourteen new iron furnaces, and one thousand miners are now wanted to mine iron and coal in the valley of the Chenango.—Men that have some experience in mining are most needed, yet all are sure of employment in a region proverbial for its healthfulness.

[From "the Union" of Thursday Night.

OFFICIAL NEWS.

We learn that despatches were received this evening from General TAYLOR, dated the 3rd and 5th instant—both Point Isabel and the fort on the Rio Grande perfectly safe.

On the 1st, the defences on the river being made strong, (nearly completed,) General Taylor left a garrison of some five hundred men, under Major Brown, of the seventh infantry, and marched with the remainder of his army (twenty-seven miles) to Point Isabel. Not an enemy was seen in the whole distance.—All apprehensions for the safety of that depot of supplies were thus dissipated.

But on the morning (5 o'clock) of the 3d, the enemy, from the side of Matamoras, opened a heavy cannonade upon our fort, which lasted with but little intermission till midnight. In the mean time the enemy's guns (all but one mortar) were silenced by our fort. Major Brown lost one searg't killed, and not another man wounded. Our gallant little band expected an assault from this side of the river at the same time, and was fully prepared to repel it. None was made.

Matamoras was necessarily fired upon in the act of sinlencing the enemy's batteries, and also to kill or disperse the troops therein quartered. The buildings were probobly but little damaged. The inhabitants, no doubt, had mostly fled before the commencement of the cannonade. What number of Mexican troops were killed was only known by conjecture; no doubt a considerable number.

General Taylor, at Point Isabel, expected on the 5th to march the next day with a heavy train of supplies for the fort on the river, and thence to assume offensive operations against the Mexicans; but a private letter makes the probable conjecture that General Arista had returned with his regulars to the other side of the river, leaving in the chaparrals only the rancheros, his irregular cavalry. It is not likely that he will re-invade Texas, as General Taylor had received, or expected to receive on the 6th instant, several detachments of troops (regulars and irregulars) from New Orleans.

The affair with Captain Walker's Texan Rangers, as was represented by rumor, was much exaggerated. In the temporary absence of that gallant and enterprising officer, his company lost, by a surprise, but a handful of men—8 or 10.

Captains Thornton and Hardee and Lieutenant Kane, all of the second dragoons, had arrived unhurt, prisoners of war, at Matamoras, and reported themselves to General Taylor, by letter, as kindly treated.

In the cannonade, Major Brown, Captain Mansfield, of the engineers, Captain Lowd, and the garrison were all much distinguished. General Taylor always writes coolly. His march, when he expected to meet three thousand Mexican horse, was a gallant enterprise. The Mexicans have not probably had, good and bad, four thousand troops on the lower Rio Grande.

[From the National Intelligencer.

The National Fair and the Tariff.

Messrs. Editors:—I see, in the last "Union," that a writer (I presume their usual correspondent, the British agent now in the Capitol) complains, not that the goods exhibitng at the 'National Fair' are TOO HIGH, but TOO LOW. He says that they cannot be sold for the prices marked, and invites merchants to give large orders at these prices, and thus back them out. Let them come on, and this Manchester man with them, and the manufacturers, I venture to predict, will not only fill all their orders but thank them for their custom. But this writer inquires, when the American manufacturers can supply goods at lower prices' than foreigners, why TAX the consumer! How? by giving them goods at "low prices?" This is a strange taxation, but it is the way the protective policy always has and always will TAX the people, by giving them goods cheaper and cheaper as capital is invested, skill acquired, and supply increased.—Repeal the tariff, check American competition, get goods from abroad as formerly, and these Manchester men will soon put up their prices to former rates and make their fortunes at our expense; and this is just what they so ardently desire to accomplish by breaking down our tariff. Will an American Congress gratify them? We shall soon see.

But the "Union" man inquires, if we can manufacture as cheap as foreigners, why keep on the tariff? And I ask him, if the tariff has, by inducing investments and increasing supply, reduced prices to one third and one-fourth of what they were before, why repeal it, and thus check further investments, further rednctions of price? Answer this.

But, says this British advocate, these manufacturers are realaizing profits of from 30 to 100 per cent. So much the better, if, as he says, they are giving us the goods cheaper than they can be made abroad. For it is clear if they are realizing such profits, capital, always watching for the best employment, will soon rush into this profitable business so fast, and increase supply that the prices will be so reduced that the profits will soon come down to the ordinary rates of 6 or 7 per cent. Repeal the protective tariff, and you check all further investments and secure a monopoly to the invested capital. Continue or increase the tariff, and you increase investments and competition, destroy monopoly, and still more and more reduce prices by still more and more increasing supply, skill, and experience. Then we go for the tariff, to promote competition, destroy monopoly, reduce prices, and thus benefit the consumers, whilst we increase the wages of labor by increasing the demand for it, and at the same time increase the prices of agricultural produce of all kinds, raw materials and breadstuffs, by increasing its consumption.

Thus these anti tariff agitators are doing every thing for the invested capital by checking home competition and securing them a monopoly of the American market, whilst, on the other hand, they are injuring labor by diminishing its employments, and depressing agriculture by diminishing the demand for its productions. The friends of the tariff are, therefore, the true friends of the FARMERS and WORKINGMEN, while the opponents & agitators of the tariff are the real, though UNINTENTIONAL friends INVESTED CAPITAL, by checking competition and securing them a monopoly, while they break down agriculture and the laboring man by curtailing their employments and their markets. Is not this the plain practical operation and effect of the present course of the anti-tariff party? I submit this question with confidence to every farmer, mechanic, and working man in the country. S.

Pennsylvania ss.

In the name, and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

BY FRANCIS R. SHUNK, *Governor of said Commonwealth,*

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, The President of the United States, in his Proclamation of the 13th instant, has announced that by the act of the Republic of Mexico, a State of War exists between that Government and the United States.

AND WHEREAS, It is our first duty to acknowledge our dependence upon the Great Ruler of the Universe:—I do, therefore, invoke the good people of the Commonwealth, by their religion and their patriotism, to submit as freemen should, to this dispensation of Providence, and humbly ask of HIM, who alone can give counsel and strength, to sustain us in the last resort of injured Nations.

AND WHEREAS, The President has been authorized by Congress, to call for and accept the services of fifty thousand volunteer soldiers, to protect and maintain the honor and security of the Union.

AND WHEREAS, All the force that may be required promptly and efficiently to conduct the War, and bring it to a speedy and successful termination, should be in readiness, to meet every contingency that may occur in its progress.

AND WHEREAS, The Union of the States binds together the seperate sovereignties, and secures one common feeling and interest, in which the people of Pennsylvania largely participate.

The Officers and Soldiers of the Commonwealth will, therefore, with that alacrity and zeal which animate Freemen and for which they are distinguished, hold themselves in readiness promptly to meet and repel the enemies of the republic, and to preserve the rights and honor, and secure the perpetuity of the Union.

ALL PERSONS who have charge of public arms, and other munitions, of war, are reminded by our existing relations, that it is their imperative duty immediately to prepare them for the public service.

AND WHEREAS, the power of the Union is made effective for protectiion and defence, in all emergencies, by the harmony and energy of the people of each State:—therefore,

All the citizens of the Csmmonwealth, are exhorted to be united, firm and decided "in preserving order, promoting concord, in maintaining the efficacy of the laws, and in supporting and invigorating all the measures which may be adopted by the constituted authorities, for obtaining a speedy, just and honorable peace."

GIVEN under my hand and the Great Seal of the Commonwealth, at Harrisburg, this sixteenth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty six, and of the Commonwealth the Seventieth.

BY THE GOVERNOR.

J. MILLER.

Secretary of the Commonwealth.

MR. BENTON.—A Washington writer says, among other things, the following, of the Senator from Missouri:

"Amidst all his labors, which are Herculean, he has superinteded the education of his children, all of whom except the two youngest, are proficient in seven languages."

Foreigners in the Mexican Army.

Some considerable sensation has been produced by the publication of a Proclamation from the Mexican General, directed to the foreign born in our Army, and inviting them to desert us for the protection of Mexico. We are strongly of the opinion that the Proclamation as published is not authentic; indeed, it bears evident marks of a forgery on its face. The New Orleans Tropic refers to the appearance of foreigners among the Mexican troops, as officers and engineers, and expresses surprise that any one should connect the nation with the individuals who appear among the Mexican troops. It then follows up the subject by saying that "it should be remembered that every country in Europe is a military despotism, and that there are hundreds of able officers, who are by profession soldiers that fight for pay, and are not particular about the side they are on, as to the principles they contend for. This fact will account for the appearance of French, Austrian, or Spanish officers in the Mexican army. We understand, from good authority, that able European engineers and officers are in Mexico, and constantly displacing the native officers.

The commander of of the Sikhs, it will be remembered, was a French officer of very considerable distinction in Europe, and the splendid park of Sikh artillery was commanded by French and other European officers. We shall see the same thing in Mexico, and the greatest talents of our officers will be called into requisition.—Reg. & Examiner.

From the N. J. Journal of Commerce.

Chemical Phenomenon.

In the town of New Berlin, Chenango county, New York, and about three miles north of New Berlin village, on the farm of Mr. Zalmon Hubbell, are two spots of earth, from two to three rods in circumference, of a dark color, somewhat resembling the bed of a coal pit. The field around is covered with cobble stones, many of which, when burnt, become sand stone. Whenever these stones are carried on to either of these spots of dark earth, which they frequently are by the plough, they soon, perhaps in a few months, assume the appearance of having undergone the action of fire, and in proess of time become fully decomposed and crumble away to sand. The earth in these places, a little below the surface, is of a redish yellow; but when brought in contact with the atmosphere, after a time it assumes a dark color, resembling much the appearance of the bed of a coal pit, as above stated.

As the writer is neither a geologist nor chemist, he hopes hereby to induce some scientific gentleman to visit this place, and ascertain the cause of the above phenomenon.

GLASS.

It 1832, (says the Vermont Watchman,) there were 17 flint glass factories in the United States. As the tariff was reduced, the number of factories was also reduced, until 1842, when there were but 5. Since the tariff of '42 was enacted, the number of factories has increased to 19, which consume annually $800,000 of of coal, wood, lumber, staves, hoops, straw, iron, rosin, pearlash, lead &c., (all of this is exclusive of the food consumed by the operatives,) and gives freight enough for constant employment to 5,393 tons of shipping.

Since 1842 the price of glass has been reduced 25 per cent., while the wages of the laborers have been increased in about the same proportion. In this case it is evident that protection has cheapened glass to the cosumers, while it has increased the wages of the makers—apparently a paradox; yet such are the facts. And why should it not be so? When foreign manufactures had killed off 12 out of our 17 factories, the way is prepared to increase the price of their glass, and at the same time when glass makers enough to supply 17 factories, are forced to rely for work upon only five, and these five doing a precarious business, it is certainly reasonable to suppose that they cannot command full wagess—reasonable, because they cannot have full work. The foreign glass dealers are now flattering themselves with the idea of again prostrating American glass makers, by means of Walker's tariff. Said one of them recently to a Yankee glass maker—"Give us that bill, and we will soon stop your fires for you!"

The Steamer Boreas was entirely consumed by fire on the 4th inst. in the Missouri river. No lives were lost—but her whole cargo, which was large, and about $50,000 in gold dust and specie, belonging to some passengers on board, was destroyed. The Boreas was a new boat, and cost $20,000.

AN AVALANCHE OF EGGS.—The Canal boat Independence, says the Rochester daily Advertiser, is on her way to Albany with 239 barrels of eggs. Each barrel contains 90 dozen, so that the New Yorkers may look out for 258,120 eggs.

[From the Baltimore Sun, Extra.

GLORIOUS NEWS FROM

THE SEAT OF WAR!

The Mexicans Twice Routed and Twelve Hundred Killed!

THE ENEMY's GUNS CARRIED AT THE POINT OF THE BAYONET.—THE AMERICAN ARMY TRIUMPHANT.—THE BRAVE AND GALLANT MAJ. RINGGOLD KILLED IN DEFENCE OF HIS COUNTRY.—GENERAL MEJIA TAKEN PRISONER.

Our express reached Washington in advance of every thing, and was by our energetic correspondent communicated, to us by Morse's Magnetic Trlegraph. We hasten to issue it in an Extra Sun.

By the Daily Picayune and an Extra from the Mobile Advertiser, of the 18th, we have news, the substance of which is contained in the following:

There 'a been two engagements between Gen. Taylor and Mexican troops, the first occurring on the 7th inst., when Gen. Taylor was returning from Point Isabel to his camp opposite Matamoras. In this the Mexicans, numbering from 5000 to 7000, were repulsed. Our Army was sleeping on the field of battle, on which next day 200 Mexicans were found dead, and several pieces of artillery, stores, &c., were captured by the American army. Major Ringgold died from a wound received in this action. Of the two days battle, we can only give the following particulars from the Picayune.

The U. S. steamer, Col. Harney, arrived this morning just as our paper was going to press, from Brazos Santiago.—She left on the 22d inst., The news is glorious to our arms. She brings official accounts of a second battle between the Mexican and American forces, which took place on the 9th of May, commencing at half past 3 P. M. within 3 miles of Camp Taylor. The action was on the edge of a ravine, and one mile from the chapparral, which was near 12 miles in width. The Mexicans commenced the action with their artillery, which was posted so as to sweep a narrow passage through which Geueral Taylor was advancing, there being a swamp on the other side.

Gen. Taylor immediately ordered a charge in the teeth of the enemy's destructive fire, and the troops promptly responding, carried the enemies guns at the point of the bayonet. So sudden and impetuous was the attack, that General Arista had no time to save his papers, which with all his correspondence, fell into the hands of Gen. Taylor.

The action lasted one hour and a half, in which time six hundred Mexicans were killed and wounded, and the Americans took three hundred prisoners, and eight pieces of Artillery.

The Americans lost in the action about sixty-two killed and wounded. Among the killed were Col. McIntosh, Lieut. Cochran, by the bursting of a shell; Lieut. Inge, and one or two others, whose names are not given.

Col. Kane, Lieuts. Gates, Verkank, Hooe, Luther and others, were among the wounded.

We regret to say that Major Ringgold, who was wounded on the 7th inst., died on the 10, and was buried with military honors.

The total loss of the Mexicans in both actions was at least twelve hundred.

The Mexican forces amounted to at least 6000 men, while that of the Americans did not exceed 1600.

An exchange of prisoners took place subsequent to the battle, by which Captain Thornton and Lieutenants Hardee and Kane were released. Lieut. Deas was not demanded.

Among the prisoners taken by General Taylor was Gen. Veja. For him two American officers were offered in exchange, but it was declined to give him up, save in exchange for an officer of equal rank, whenever one should be taken.

Gen. Veja was allowed to be accompanied by one of the Aids, a Lieut. Colonel, as a friend.

The Mexican Army was so confident of victory that every prepartion was made to celebrate it, but all their preparations fell into the hands of the Americans.

In their fight many of the Mexicans took to the river, and were drowned in their attempt to swim it.

Gen. Taylor reached his camp the afternoon after the action, leaving there his whole force. He started the next morning for Point Isabel, and arrived there on the evening of the 10th, without molestation.

On the morning of the 11th he started back to his camp opposite Matamoras.—We need not say that he and his army are all in fine spirits.

Further information has been received that the American Consul and all the American residents at Matamoras had been arrested and sent to Saltillo, a small town about 30 miles from Matamoras.

The friends of Captain Thornton will be gratified to learn that he is still living; letters have been received from him at the camp, announcing that he been captured by the enemy and was held a prisoner at Matamoras. He will be back to the camp in a few days.

KILLED AND WOUNDED.

By the official report of the action, it appears that Col. M'Intosh is not killed, but desperately wounded. Maj. Brown—not Colonel, as before stated, was killed in command of Fort Taylor by the explosion of a shell.

KILLED.—Maj. Brown, 7th Infantry—wounded in Fort Taylor—died on the 10th; Major Ringgold, 3d artillery—wounded on the 8th, and died on the10th; Lieut. Inges, 2d dragoons, Lieut. Cochrane, 4th infantry; Lieut. Chadhurne, 8th infantry.

WOUNDED.—Lieut. Col. McIntosh, 5th infantry; Lieut. Col. Payne, 4th artillery; Capts. Page (in the action of the 8th,) Gates, Seldon, McClure, Burbank, Jordan, Fowler.

From theN.O.Tropic-ThirdEdition,1P M

LATER FROM THE ARMY.

THE GALVESTON ARRIVED.

The Galveston is just in, having left Brazos Santiago on the evening of the 13th. We hasten to lay the news by her before our readers.

From the Galveston Civilian of the 15th.

On the morning of the 13th, General Taylor and his staff, with the guard that had brought down the train, &c., started for his camp. He was met by an express a few miles from Point Isabel, informing him that 8,000 fresh troops had arrived in Matamoras, 2000 of which had crossed the Rio Grande at Barrita, near the Bocachica, not more than eight miles from Point Isabel. Gen. Taylor returned to Point Isabel at once, and made preparations to leave the next day with such forces as were arriving.

The steamship Galveston landed 460 infantry, (regular and volunteers;) the Augusta landed about 250; Capt. Price arrived via. Padre Island from CorpusChristi, with his company of seventy mounted rangers. They all reached the point on the 13th. The Telegraph and James L. Day will doubtless land their troops, amounting to upwards of 800, at Point Isabel on the 14th. Great credit is due to Capt. Jeremiah Smith, of the steamship Cincinnati, and Capt. R. McBaker, of the Monmouth, for the skill, energy and promptness shown in management of their boats in transporting troops and supplies across the bay at Brazos Santiago.

Gen. Paredes is at the head of 15,000 troops, on his way to Matamoras. It may possibly be that the fresh troops arrived at Matamoras, is the advance division of his army. No doubt the enemy were fully advised that General Taylor had left for Point Isabel, and their plan is to try and capture him on his return, whilst a strong force crossing above, is to come down upon his army. General Taylor appeared highly pleased with the intelligence; for since the war has opened, and no mistake, the excitement and activity attending operations, open a new era to his vigorous achievments, and all have marked how much better he looks than when confined to the "masterly inactivity" of the Corpus Christi campaign.

THE FORT.

The Mexicans have continued the firing into the fort opposite Matamoras, nearly ever since Gen. Taylor left the works.

The brave and gallant Major Brown died on——,from a wound received in his thigh by the explosion of one of the enemy's shells. His wound was not considered dangerous, but he was placed in one of the bomb proof burrows, mortification ensued, from the want of fresh air. his death is deeply deplored by the army; his intrepid conduct in foiling every attempt of the enemy to reduce the fort prepared them in a measure to anticipate the results of these conflicts with our brave army. The strength of the fort and skill with which it is defended, is incomprehensible to the Mexicans; and indeed, well it might be, for they have thrown npwards of 1,400 shot and shell into the works and every morning present the same appearance; our loss has only been two or three in the fort. The constant practice the enemy have had in firing at it, has taught them the proper bearing to give to their guns, and almost every shot falls within the works. The fort is never idle, and the ramparts and dwellings of Matamoras exhibit ruins as plainly as those of a hundred centuries when gapping forth their lamentation of lo! and behold what desolation is here!

The sloop-of-war St. Mary's arrived from Pensacola on the 10; the steamer Mississippi on the 12th, from Vera Cruz. The Bainbridge is off to the Rio Grande, enforcing the blockade. The schooner Flirt sailed for New Orleans on the 7th.

It is stated that an expedition is to be sent by boats of the squadron to take the town of Barita, 16 miles from the mouth of the river, where there is a military force.

Gen. Vega is the Col. Vega that was captured by the Texan forces at the slaughter of San Jacinto. He was also at the fall of the Alamo, and is a brave and accomplished officer.

In a postscript of the Picayune, we find the following:

The Mexican army was so confident of victory that every preparation had been made to celebrate it; and all their preparations fell into the hands of the Americans. In their flight, many of the Mexicans took to the river, and were drowned in their attemps to swim it.

General Taylor reached his camp the afternoon of the action. Leaving there his whole force, he started the next morning for Point Isabel, and arrived there on the evening of the 10th without molestation. The morning of the 11th he started back to his camp opposite Matamoras.

Correspondence N. O. Tropic.

BRAZOS SANTIAGO, May 13.

At the receipt of the news of the first battle, I wrote you a short account; the result of the second is now at hand, and it is most decisive. It now appears that the Mexicans had only five thousand men in the field at the first battle, and four thousand stowed away in the chaparrel near the battle ground. It was their intention to have made but a slight attack the first day, but being so closely pressed they were obliged to fight in order, to make good their retreat to where the four thousand were in the chaperrel. In the fight a general officer had his head shot off. It is not yet ascertained who he was as his body was recognised by his dress as he lay upon the field.

Gen. T. advanced in the morning of the first battle into the chaparral, then sent 80 picked men under the charge of Capt. McCall to reconoitre; he advanced unmolested, until near 3 P. M., (the army following at a distance,) when Capt. Mc Call sent word to Gen. Taylor that he had received a charge of grape from the enemy, and lost two men.

The army was then deployed, and Capt. May, 2d dragoon ordered to charge tke battery that had thrown the grape, and to take it if he lost every man; he obeyed orders, took the battery of four guns, and lost but one man. The battery was commanded by Gen. De la Vega, who was taken prisoner.

Our litle army then rent the air with their huzzas, and rushed shouting upon the enemy, committed the most dreadful havoc among them, taking eight pieces of artillery, 155,000 rounds of cartridge, and 500 packed mules. Gen. Arista's camp bedstead cantained all his private and public baggage papers, which latter will be of great value, as we now not only have the key to the whole campaign, which will enable Gen. T. to form his plans so as to entirely defeat their designs.

We took all and every thing they had, four hundred prisoners, and the army baggage. The enemy had between 8,000 and 9,000 troops in the two battles, but we with 1.800 troops completely routed them.

We exchanged prisoners, got Capt. Thornton, Hardee, and his little band.—Our officers while prisoners were well treated, having lived with Ampudia ever since they were taken. Gen. Taylor would not exchange for Lieut. Deas as a prisoner of war, as it would be sanctioning his crossing the river, which he did not, having reprobated his conduct in the severest manner.

In this second and glorious battle, we lost about the same number of men as in the first battle, but had more officers wounded. Captain Walker with his heroic band of rangers, was the last that fired at the Mexicans. The army left him and his comrades on the bend of the river, shooting them as they attempted to cross.

To-morrow General Tayler leaves here to make an attack on Matamoras, in connection with Com. Connor, who has sent a boat expedition up the river.

I forgot to mention that General Taylor arrived here yesterday, with all our wounded, between 50 and 60, with Gen. Romulus de la Vega, one Mexican Captain, and two Lieutenants, who go with this letter in the Col. Harney.

The Augusta, from New Orleans, arrived last evening. The mules from Matamoras, some 500, were sent in to day, as well as the Mexicans wounded.

I should not forget to mention that all the shell, ball, and grape shot of the Mexicans are made of brass or copper. This letter I must close, with details of glory enough for one day.

Foreign News.

ARRIVAL OF THE

BRITANNIA.

15 Days later from Europe.

The steamship "Britannia" arrived at Boston on Thursday last from Liverpool. She brings fifteen days later news from Europe—Liverpool dates to the sixth, and London to the fifth of the present month, May.

Lord Aberdeen has recognised the annexation of Texas, by informing the Custom-house authorities that the produce of that country must be regarded as the produce of the American Union.

The Moniteur publishes despatches from Marshal Bugeaud, dated Algieas, 13th ult. On the 6th, Generel Joussouf, after a forced march of 14 hours, overtook a large column of Ouled Nayl emigrants, and captured an immense booty.

The Liverpool Times says:—"The Cotton market sustains the improved feeling that ruled when the last steamer sailed. The ascertained deficiency in the last crop is the primary cause of the firmness. The sales during the week exceed 45,000 bales; about 10,000 of which have been for export and on speculation, leaving a very respectable daily average for the trade. The imports during the last week have been light, hardly exceeding 9,000 bales. Up to the present time the imports are 15,000 bales below those of the corresponding period last yeat.—Yesterday the sales exceeded 6,000 bales, at firm prices.

Large quantities of American Provisions find their way to this country by almost every arrival. With an anticipated scarcity of bread stuffs, the records of the barrels of flour and of beef which cross the Atlantic at the present time are duly paraded in the columns of the daily press. They point a moral of a gratifying character; for when the restricteons which have hitherto impeded that branch of commerce are removed—as removed they will be—it is impossible to guage the extent to which the Provision trade between England and America will be carried. At present, there are upwards of 400,000 barrels of flour under lock in Liverpool, all of which will be removed at the low duty when the Corn Bill becomes law.

But the preent transition state is injurious to the importers and prejudicial to the public. The former sustain heavy losses, and the latter are prevented from procuring wholesome food on easy terms. Except in the way of ship stores, there has been little demand for Beef, while for Bacon, only the better descriptions have moved at renumerating prices.

The Corn trade remains in a very unsatisfactory state. Operations are suspended. The traders merely supply their immediate wants, and this lethargy will continue until the fate of the Corn Bill is decided by the Houee of Lords. The best-informed public men are sanguine that the Peers will pass the bill; and a personal friend of our own, a popular member of the People's House, writing last night, says—"The opinion still gains ground that Peel's measures will pass through their remaining stages without the country being put to the agony of a dissolution.

We hear a dissolution spoken of at the clubs, but it proceeds from th ose who are inimical to the Free-trade principle. Every revolving day convinces me that the consummation of our triumph is at hand. You may safely announce this to your American readers as a "FACT."—The writer has the entree of the best political society in London, and we rely with the greater confidence on his statement, as we have been previously indebted to valuable information and suggestions from the same high and unexceptionable source."

ENGLISH SECURITIES AND THE OREGON.

William & Smith say: "The accounts which came to hand from America recently, had no visib le effect on the price of the English securities. The settlement of the Oregon on the basis of the 49th parallel continues to be regarded as a thing that must be—as a fair settlement to which the leading statesmen on both sides of the Atlantic will cambine to give their aid. The interminable discussion on the subject in the Senate bear a striking affinity to the dreary waste of words in the English House of Commons on the Coersion and the Corn Bills.

The English Funds have risen a shade in consequence of the greater abundance of money, and, upon the whole, the commercial prospects of the last, are more encouraging than those of the previous fortnight."

AN INSURRECTION IN PORTUGAL

The north of Portugal has been the scene of an insurrectionary movement, originating with the wine growers, who have risen against the exactions of the Government. The country has been put under martial law. The insurgents numbered between 3000 and 4000; they showed some courage, but were imperfectly armed. The constitution was suspended on the 20th ultimo, the liberty of the press was suspended, and military tribunals for the trial of the disaffected had been instituted. If the movement had been more general, it would have seriously embarrassed, herhaps overthrown, the Government.

IRELAND.

The accounts from Ireland are gloomy and every day adds to the misery of the people in that unfortunate conntry. Before the summer is over the distress will have been greatly aggravated.

POLAND.

The news from Poland is of a very contradictory character. A letter from Lembreg, the capital of Austrian Gallacia, dated April 7, states that the greater portion of the bands of peasants who continue under arms had been dispersed, but that assassinations were daily taking place. In the town of Styria, a peasant, who had taken a very active part in attacking the chateaux of the nobles, had died of his wounds, and was interred with extraordinary pomp.

MOST AWFUL TORNADO.

THIRTY OR FORTY LIVES LOST

We learned last evening, through a respectable commercial firm of this city, that on the evening of the 7th instant a tornado passed over Grenada—a beautiful village in Yallabusha county, Mississippi, with a population of about fifteen hundred inhabitats—while most of the children were at school, demolishing the churches and academies, and very many of the dwellings. The teacher of the male school, Mr. Sample, was killed, and many of his pupils have perished. Mrs. F. E. Plummer, the teacher of the female school, with many of the children under her charge, were killed. Mr. Robinson lost his father, wife, sister and child.—From 30 to 50 persons are ascertained to have perished. The mangled remains of many bodies had not been identified, and and several persons were missing. A very imperfect list of names has reached us. On the outside of a letter to a friend is written the words: "Grenada is in ruins and many of her inhabitants are destroyed; names cannot be given, nor numbers set down." The most awful desolation pervades the town aud the hearts of its citizens. We entertain great hopes that the loss of life may have been exaggerated but fear the worst. It is the most deplorable calamity we have had to record for several years.—N. O. Pic. 15th.

The Oregon Territory.

In the Senate, yesterday, Mr. WESTCOTT, from the Cnmmittee on the Territories, to whom was referred the bill which has passed the other House to extend jurisdiction, &c. &c., over the territory of Oregon, reported that a majority of the committe do not agree that it is necessary, or in any way expedient, to pass said bill in its present shape at this session; but that the committee, after full and free consultation, have not been able to coincide in opinion with respect to the several important alterations that it is desirable should be made in it; and that the committee have therefore *unanimously* instructed their chairman to move to discharge said committee from the further consideration of the said bill. Mr. Westcott further gave notice that when the report should come up for consideation, he should move to postpone the whole subject to the first Monday in December next.

Mr. BENTON intimated that, when the report came up for consideration, he should have something to say on the subject.—Nat. Intel. May 22.

Eight days later from Mexico.

The Sardinian brig Providenza arrived at New Orleans on the 14th instant from Vera Gruz, having sailed hence on the 14th inst.

The greater part of the Gulf Squadron returned to Sacrificios about the 29th ult. and was lying there when the Providenza sailed. It was composed of the three frigates Raritan, Cumberland and Potomac the sloops-of-war John Adams and Falmouth, and the brig Somers.

The Picayune says that "the feeling 'pervading the naval officers on the sta-'tion was that there would be no war, or 'at any rate no naval action. No one 'thinks the present force in the Gulf at 'all adequate to make an attempt upon 'San Juan de Ulua with any reasonable 'hope of success. It is in the most perfect 'state of defence, and mounts a large num-'ber of sixty-eight pounders. Its muni-'tions are by no means of the same char-'acter as they were when the French at-'tacked it; its power to do harm has 'been immeasurably increased. Nor do 'we find that its capture and possession 'are regarded by military men as a mat-'ter of such first rate importance as to 'authorize heavy sacrifices. It was sup-'posed when the Providenza left that the 'squadron would sail immediately on a 'cruise."

The "Times" has the following culled from a file of Mexican papers:

"SANTA ANNA AND HIS SECRETARY.—*El Trembo* of the 27th ult. states that Senor DON F. LERDO, the Secretary of Gen. ALMONTE, had been arrested at Vera Cruz and confined in the Castle of San Juan de Ulua, in consequence of papers having been found in his possession which reveal the true cause of his return from the Havana—compromising him to that degree that he is to be forthwith tried criminally. He was on the 14th of April, forwarded to the city of Mexico, strictly guarded. He came from the Havana, doubtless, on a mission from SANTA ANNA and ALMOUNTE.

"MEXICAN PLAN OF WARFARE.—*El Expectador* of the 25th ultimo, furnishes its readers with the system of warfare which is to be adopted by the Mexicans in opposing the American army. It is to be emphatically a little, procrastinating, harrassing war, (*guerra en pequeno.*) The Government is adjured to abandon all idea of giving a pitched battle, a campaign fight, but to confine the troops to a *guerilla* war. The Mexican army is to be split into fragments of 500 or 600 infantry and 200 cavalry, with which they are to intercept convoys to the American forces, cut off their communications, hang upon their flanks, pick off stragglers, and keep them, by unexpected attacks, in a continual state of alarm.—They are to watch opportunities of making a sudden descent on their hospitals and Magazines, lay waste the country through which they are to pass, and in this manner wear them out without giving them an opportunity of striking a single effective blow."

CONGRESS.

The following proceedings in the House of Representatives on Wednesday, we copy from the correspondence of the Balt. American:

SOLDIERS' PAY.

Mr. STEWART, of Pa. introduced a Resolution, on leave, to pay the soldiers volunteering in the service and serving during the war, $10 per month, and at the end of the war to receive 160 acres of land, or in case the soldier dies in the service, that his heirs receive the land.

Objections were made to the Resolution, which was in the form of instructing the Military Committee to bring in a bill to that effect.

Mr. STEWART moved to suspend the rules, and called for the yeas and nays, (two thirds being necessary.) The vote was yeas, 70, nays, 75.

The Rules not suspended, and the Administration were found voting in the negative. Though earnest for war they are not ready to pay for services rendered.

IRON WAR STEAMERS.

Mr. KING of Ga. under instructions from the Naval Committe, reported a bill for building twelve iron war steamers, and one iron frigate, at an expense of about five millions of dollars provided for in the bill.

Mr. King asked for the reading of the Report which was objected to. The bill was then read twice and took its place upon the calendar.

PENNSYLVANIA TARIFF RESOLUTIONS.

The Resolutions against the repeal of the Tariff, adopted by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, were introduced by Mr. McLANE and read. They commanded very general attention, and when read, Mr. HOLMES asked it these Resolutions were adopted by the DEMOCRATIC State of Pennsylvania? (Laughter and cries of "Yes they were.")

FROM SANTA FE.

A correspondent at Independence, to whom we have frequently been indebted for similar favors, sends us intelligence from Santa Fe to the 30th of March.

Gen. CONDE was to be in Santa Fe in May, to enforce the law against the introduction of contraband goods. Things were all quiet, except with the Indians. The revolution in the Government of Mexico created no excitement whatever. The local Government quietly pronounced in favor of PAREDES, and there is no doubt that they would accomodate themselves to any other change with equal facility.

Our correspondent says there are great numbers of persons in Independence on the route to California. The unsettled state of affairs has discouraged some persons from going to New Mexico.—St. Louis Republican.

NEXT GOVERNOR.

The question of who shall be the Whig candidate for Governor, is beginning to be pretty freely discussed by the Whig press of the State; and a number of distinguished individuals have been named as suitable candidates for the office, amongst whom may be noticed, Gen. Joseph Markle, of Westmoreland county; Hon. James Cooper of Adams; Hon. James Irvin, of Centre; Hon. T. M. T. McKennan, of Washington, and John Strohm, of Lancaster. These are all "good and true men," of whose honesty, capability and patriotism, none can doubt. The question of availability, therefore, should have its due consideaation in determining the choice; and, from the unusually large vote polled for the gallant soldier of Mississinewa, at the last Gubernatorial election, we would infer that the most flattering hope of success points to the nomination of that individual.—Should the Convention, however, determine otherwise, the friends of Gen. Markle will cheerfully rally all their forces in support of the Nominee.—West. Intel.

CHAPPARAL.

The word CHAPPARAL, says the F. S. Gazette occurs in the news from Texas which we publish this morning. As that is rather a new word with our readers, and as it may occur again, and it is important, as illustrating the "seat of war," we think it proper to say that a Chapparal is a term applied to a species of evergreen thicket, composed of the musquit bush matted with vines. It generally grows about six or seven feet high. The whole country between the Neuces River and the Rio Grande, is more or less covered by this chapparal, interspersed with salt lakes. There is very little fresh water or grass to be had in any portion of the whole intermediate distance, averaging one hundred and fifty miles wide.

GEN. TAYLOR'S FORTIFICATIONS.—As the security of Gen. Taylor depends much upon the ability with which he has fortified his frontier, we have taken some pains to inform ourselves as to the capacity of the individual having charge of the fortifications. Captain John Saunders, of Florida, a native of Kentuckey, directs the works; he is represented to us as a bold progressor in the science of war, at Pennsylvania University, Kentucky, and at West Point; he was always ahead of his class in mathematics; at West Point he graduated second. He is the author of the able project pointing out our defences of the Gulf and Lakes, and from all that we can learn of him, we have every confidence in his energy and skill.—N. Y. Globe.

INTERESTING FROM THE PACIFIC.

The New York Herald says:—We are indebted to Capt. Harvey, of the ship Mississippi of Baltimore, for a variety of important shipping and other intelligence.

Captain Harvey left his ship at Callao, on the Pacific, about thirty days ago, crossing over the continent, by land to Panama, whence he came on here, via Jamaica and Havana, in the barge Rapid.

The United States frigate Congress. Commodore Stockton, arrived at Callao, April 14th—all well.

At Valparaiso the people are busy with the approaching election of President, Deputies and Senators. Don Manuel Bulnes is the popular candidate for President of Chili.

Reducing the Tariff.

The Union declares "that the existing war with Mexico can constitute no reason for refusing to reduce the tariff."—It says:—"We have a present surplus of twelve millions of dollars. And the expenditure of less than this sum, we trust, will bring the contest to a speedy and successful termination." And it adds:—"Let no member of Congress, therefore, refuse to support the rights of our country abroad, from any panic anticipation that it will arrest the reduction of the tariff.—Far from it! We must do our duty in both ways, boldly and unhesitatingly.—Now is the time to strike against the tariff system." Heard ever sensible people the like of this: "Now is the time to strike against the Tariff!!"—Alex. Gaz.

Cumberland Market.

Flour,	per barrel,	$3 75 a 4 25
Wheat,	per bushel,	80 a 0 85
Rye,	"	65 a 0 70
Corn,	"	65 a 0 70
Oats,	"	40 a 0 45
Potatoes	"	50 a 0 75
Apples,	"	1 00 a 1 25
" dried	"	1 25 1 50
Peaches dried	"	2 50 a 3 00
Butter, per pound,		12 a 0 15
Beef,	"	3 a 0 4
Veal,	"	5 a 0 6
Chickens, per dozen,		1 25 a 1 50
Eggs,	"	15 a 0 16
Stone Coal, per bushel,		7 0 8

Pittsburgh Markct.

Flour,	$4 20 a 4 50
Wheat	0 75 a 0 80
Rye	50 a 55
Corn	37 a 40
Oats	33 a 37
Barley,	65 a 70
Bacon, hams, per lb	6 a 7
Pork	00 a 00
Lard,	7 a 00
Tallow, rendered	6 a 00
" rough	4 a 00
Butter, in kegs,	00 a 00
" roll,	12 a 14
Cheese Western Reserve	5 a 7
" Goshen,	00 a 00
Apples green, per barrel,	2 52 a 3 00
" dried per bushel,	1 10 a 1 20
Peaches,	3 00 a 3 50
Potatoes, Mercer	00 a 00
" Neshannocks	56 a 60

SOMERSET HERALD.

Somerset, Pa.,

TUESDAY, JUNE 2, 1846.

V. B. PALMER Esq. of Philadelphia at his *Real Estate and Coal Office*, is our authorized *Agent* for obtaining *Advertisements and Subscription* for the "HERALD" and is clothed with full power to receipt for any monies paid to him on these objects. His agency includes the following cities, viz:—Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore and Boston, and his offices in these several places are located as follows:—

Philadelphia—No. 59 Pine Street.
New York—No. 16 Nassau "
Baltimore—S. E. Corner of Balt-& Cal st
Boston—No 16 State st.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER.

JAMES M. POWER,

OF MERCER COUNTY.

Pay of Volunteers.

By an abstract of the proceedings of Congress, furnished in another column, it will be seen that our Representative moved a resolution to increase the pay of Volunteers from seven to ten dollars per month, and to grant to those who serve during the war or to the heirs of such as may die or be killed in the service, 160 acres of land each. Mr. Stewart's resolution was, however, rejected by the friends of the Administration—only four Whigs voting in the negative.

The Late Intelligence.

The intelligence from the Army which we publish to-day is of a highly gratifying and cheering character. The American arms have been again victorious.—Gen. Taylor deserves great credit for the energetic manner in which he has conducted the campaign since the commencement of hostilities.

Volunteers for the Army.

All the Volunteer companies in Philadelphia and one or two in Pittsburgh have signified their readiness to proceed to the seat of war whenever they are called upon. Some of them have tendered their services, in form, to the President.

Vessel Chartered.

We learn, says the New Orleans Tropic, that the steamship Alabama has been chartered for the use of the United States Government for three months, at $16,500 per month. She will be employed in transporting troops, ammunition, &c., between New Orleans and the Army and has been furnished with ten 9-pounders.

British Interference.

A Philadelphia paper states that a letter had recently been received by a respectable gentleman in Washington from a merchant in Vera Cruz, in which the writer remarked that the movement of the Mexican Army toward Texas had been determined on in consequence of advices which had been received from England—and it is argued from this fact, that Great Britian has encouraged the Mexican Government in assuming a hostile attitude toward the United States. A short time will tell whether this infefence is correct or wh ether it is erroneous.

Sent off for Money.

The Mexican Government is said to have sent an agent to London to negotiate a loan of two millions of dollars.

MEXICAN PRIVATEERS.

The insurance offices of Baltimore and New Orleans, we understand, now issue their policies upon all vessels with the war risk, apprehensive that they might be captured by European privateers under the Mexican flag. We think, however, there is no cause for such apprehensions at present.

The Crops.

We have favorable accounts from all quarters in regard to the growing crops—and if the season continues propitious as it has been thus far, we may confidently expect an abundant harvest throughout the country.

Serious Accident.

Yesterday, while Welch, Mann & Delavan's Circus was exhibiting in our Borough, the temporary galleries which had been erected for the accommodation of spectators suddenly gave way and precipitated several hundred persons to the ground, carrying with them the broken fragments of the benches on which they had been seated. Many persons were more or less injured. One man, Mr. Ash, had one of his legs fractured, and a lad of Berlin, named Johnson, ha both feet shockingly bruised and several bones broken. A number of others—mostly children—suffered some bruises, and we heard of several, who had to be carried home by their friends, being unable to walk in consequnce of the injuries received. We have not heard the cause of the accident satisfactorily explained, but suppose the stays which supported the benches to have been too weak to bear the weight of so great a number of spectators.

MILITARY ORDERS.

Requisition for Volunteers.

By the following general orders it will be seen that the President has made a requisition on the Governor for six regiments of Infantry, to be enrolled and ready for the service of the United Sates. The requisition upon the Governors of all the States is in proportion, and comprise an aggregate of 41,939 men; 17,153 of whom are to be called into immediate service from the Western and South-western States.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 1.
HEAD QUARTERS, ADJ'T GENERAL'S OFFICE,
HARRISBURG, May 23, 1846.

The Commander-in-Chief announces to the citizen soldiers of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, thet he has received a request from the President of the United States, to cause to be enrolled, and held in readiness for muster in the service of the United States, six Regiments of Infantry, under the act of Congress of 13th May, 1846, entitled "An Act providing for the prosecution of the existing war between the United States and the Republic of Mexico,"

Each regiment to consist of 1 Colonel, 1 Lieutenant Colonel, 1 Major, 1 Adjutant, (a Lieutenant of one of the companies) 1 Seargent Major, 2 Quarter Master Sergeants, 2 Principal Musicians, and 10 companies.

Each company to consist pf 1 Captain 1 First Lieutenant, 1 Second Lieutenant, 4 Seargents, 4 Corporals, 2 Musicians, and 64 Privates.

The act of Congress contemplates that this service shall be filled by volunteers: therefore,

The officers of existing companies of volunteer infantry, comprising the requisite number of men, may be accepted under their present organization, subject to a new inspection.

The citizens of the State, who are desirous to tender their service to the country in the present emergency, will forthwith enroll themselves in companies of infantry, in accordance with the provisions of the act of Congress. and the orders of the President hereunts annexed.

The companies to be organized, inspected, and their officers chosen in conformity to the laws of the State. They may, however, under special circumstances, be inspected, elect their officers, and make the offer of their services before they are uniformed.

The companies, when completed, will make the tender of their services to the Governor, in writing, and deliver the original muster rolls to the proper Brigade Inspectors, who will return the same to the Brigadier Generals, who will transmit all the offers of volunteers and enrolments of companis in their respective divisions, without delay, to the Adjutant General, at Harrisberg.

It is expected that the enrolments, organization and inspection of the companies will be had, & the offers of service made prior to Monday, the 22 Junenext.

Offers of services from volenteers will be accepted with the view of accommodating each military division, in proportion to its numerical strength.

When the offers of a numher of volunteers, sufficient to fill the six regiments are accepted, and their services shall be required by the President of the United States, orders will be issued, for whichthey will hold themselves in readiness, fixing convenient points of rendezvous for the troops to assemble, to be arranged into regiments, elect regimental officers according to the laws of the State & be mustered into the the service of the U. States.

Copies of the Order ot the president and the Act of Congress are annexed, for general information.

The confidence of the Cammander-in-Chief in the patriotic zeal of the citizen soldiers of the Commonwealth, is unlimited. The country has called for their services—the war has commenced—energy and decision in its prosecution will insure the speedy restoration of pecce.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.
GEO. W. BOWMAN, Adj't. Gen. P.M.

ORDERS No. 2, announce that the Governor has appointed HENRY PETRIKAN, Esq., to be one of his Aids-de-camp; and that he is authorized to act as Assistant Adjutant General until further orders, and all communications connected with the formation of the six regiments of volunteers, to be directed to the Adjutant General, Harrisburg. Also a form for the tender of services to be observed by organized volunteer companies, and a form for the tender of services on the part of unorganized volunteer companies, and newly formed companies, together with the following requisition, from the Secretary, of War, to the Governor, for six regiments of infantry.

[Order of the President and Act of Congress omitted.]

VERA CRUZ PROBABLY BOMBARDED.

The steamship Mississippi, with the news of the commencement of hostilities between this and the Mexican Government sailed from Pensacola on the 4th, with the news. She probably arrived at Vera Cruz, on Saturday last. Ere this we doubt not that the "Yankee Commodore," has opened his battery on St. Juanud'Ulloa. He has the victorious example of Prince de Joinville before him, without any of the Prince's advantages in attacking the Fort—Com. Conner, will have to contend against heavier batteries, and better engineers; and the Mexicans will not let him take the position they did the French Prince in the attack. If our surmises are correct, our American tars are triumphant.—N. O. Tropic.

☞ The account which has been going the round of the newspapers of a duel at Carlisle, turns out to have been a hoax—the doings of some brainless scamp.

MILITARY MOVEMENTS IN NEW ORLEANS.

The volunteering spirit continues very lively, and new companies are successively presenting themselves.

The regiment commanded by Senator Marks was to embark for the Rio Grande on the evening of the 12th inst.

The steamers Alabama, New York and Florida, (the latter a steam-schoonet,) have beeen engaged for the conveyance of troops.

The Louisiana Legion, which has already volunteered in a body, musters one thousand men.

The New Orleans Picayune says—

The French schooner Gironde Packet No 4. Capt. Pontele, arrived here yesterday. She was from Liverpool, bound for Matamoras, but was ordered off from the mouth of the Rio Grande on the 1st inst. by the U, S. brig Lawrence.

The Command.

It is now understood that General Scott will have command af the Army against Mexico, and that thirty thousand men will be placed under his command. If any blow is to be aimed at Mexico, it must be a heavy one. This allowing her little squads to pick off a few of our men and to consider such a course a victory, must not be permitted. Mexico, like the nettle on her own cactus, must be pressed boldly, firmly, and strongly and her forces against us will be crushed. Lightly they will only sting. No better officer could enter any field than Gen. Scott.—Besides his military skill and experience, he has the feelings and knowledge of a civilian, which will enable him to appreciate the rights and feelings of the citizens, as well as the honor of the army. He knows when to strike, and when to spare; how to turn a victory to the credit of the victors, and to avert disgrace by preventing excesses.

A Washington correspondent says, the 50,000 volunteers are all to be called out, and 23,000 to be marched into the field as soon as they can be concentrated.—Gen. Scott will proceed in person to take the command. The requisition sent out are nearly as follows:—3 regiments from Indiana, 3 from Ilinois, 3 from Kentucky, 3 from Tennessee, and others. The residue of the 50,000 will be kept as a force of reserve, and be mustered in the service, so as to be ready for order at a moment's warning. I regard the tariff as safe, after active examination; the fourteen free trade votes cannot be mustered from the State of New York which has been calculated upon.

MARRIED.

On the 24th ult. by Jacob Knable, Esq. Mr. JOHN CARVER, to Miss RACHAEL SANNER, both of Milford township.

SCRAP PLATES FOR SALE.

FORTY of the BEAUTIFUL ENGRAVINGS, used in the Lady's Book, will be sent to any person on receipt of One Dollar. They are all from Steel Plates, and are a handsome addition to a Scrap Book.

Address, L. A. GODEY,
Publishers' Hall, Philadelphia.

WM. M'CREERY.

HAVING purchased the entire stock of W. E. Miller, has just received from the east a large and carefully selected assortment of Drugs, Chemicals,

Paints, Dye-Stuffs, Patent Medicines, &c., &c.,

The whole constituting one of the best assotments in Somerset, and which he will sell as low as if not lower than they can be had elsewhere.

He has also, received a large stock of confectionary, fruits &c., such as

CANDIES

of every variety, Liquorice, Almonds, Ground-nuts, Filberts, Raisins, Dates, Prunes, Lemons, Oranges, Figs, &c.,

ALSO, notions—such as hair, tooth, nail and shoe brushes, watch guards, keys and chains, tobacco boxes, silver thimbles, steel busks pin cushions, braid, necklaces, pocket combs, penholders and

Steel Pens, Toy Guns, Trumpets, watches &c., &c., All which he will sell low for cash. Persons are respectfully invited to call and examine his stock.

☞ Also, Lancets and Lancet fleams &c.,

N. B.—Always on hand a supply of Ploughs (Woodcock's patent) and plough castings to suit the same.

Somerset, June 2, 1846.

Commissioner.

To the Voters of Somerset County.

FELLOW-CITIZENS. — I offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for

County Commissioner

at the ensuing election; and should I receive a majority of your suffrages, shall perform the duties of said office to the best of my judgment and ability.

JOHN MONG.

Stonycreek tp. }
June 2, 1846. }

SHERIFFALTY.

TO THE VOTERS OF SOMERSET COUNTY.

AT the suggestion of many friends, I offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for **SHERIFF,** at the ensuing election. Should I be elected, I pledge my utmost abilities for the faithful discharge of all the duties of the office. JOHN O. KIMMEL.

may 19, 1846.

Sheriffalty.

To the voters of Somerset County.

FELLOW CITIZENS: I offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for the office of

SHERIFF,

at the ensuing general ellection, and respectfully solicit your votes for the same. If elected, I will perform the duties of the office with fidelity.

SOLOMON KNEE,

may 26 1846.

Sheriffalty.

TO THE FREE AND INDEPENDENT VOTERS OF SOMERSET COUNTY.

FELLOW CITIZENS:—I offer myself to your consideration as a candidate for the office of

SHERIFF,

at the ensuing election, and respectfully solicit your suffrages for the same. If elected, I will perform the duties of the office with fidelity.

JAMES PARSON.

Somerset tp. May 19, 1846.

Commissioner.

FELLOW CITIZENS; Through the solicitations of numerous friends throughout the county, I offer myself to your consideration for re-election.—Should I receive a majority of your votes you may expect the duties of the office to be faithfully and efficiently performed.

FREDERICK WEIMER.

Somerst, May 26. 1846.

COMMISSIONER.

TO THE INDEPENDENT VOTERS OF SOMERSET COUNTY.

I OFFER myself to your consideration as a Candidate for the office of

COMMISSIONER,

Sould I be so fortunate as to receive a majority of your sufferages I pledge myself to the performance of the duties of the office with impartiality and fidelity.

JACOB LAMBERT (of J.)

Stonycreek tp. May, 26, '46.

Somerset County, ss.

AT an adjourned Orphans' court held at Somerset, in and for said county on the 22d day of April, 1846. Before the Honorable Judges thereof.

IN the matter of the account of Peter Berkey and John Hamer, Administrators of the estate of Emanuel Penrod, dec'd.

And now to wit: April 22nd, A. D. 1846, Samuel W. Pearson, appointed auditor, to marshall and distribute the balance in the hands of the administrators, to and amongst the creditors of said deceased, and report.

Extract from the records of said court, certified this 22d day of April, 1846.

W H PICKING.
Clerk.

NOTICE.

In pursuance of the foregoing appointment, the undersigned will attend at his office, in the Borough of Somerset, on Thursday the 9th day of July next, for the purpose above mentioned, at which time and place all interested persons are hereby notified to attend, if they see proper.

may 19, '46 6t. S W PEARSON.

Somerset county, ss.

AT an orphans' court held at Somerset, in and for said county on the 6th day of May A. D. 1846. Present the Hon. Jeremiah S. Black, President, and George Chorpenning, and John McCarty Esquires, associate Judges of the same court,

THE court on motion of F. M. Kimmell Esq. grant a rule on the heirs and legal representatives of George Hoover, deceased, to appear at an adjourned Orphans' court, to be held at Somerset on the 14th day of July next, 1846, and show cause if any they have why the residue of the real estate, of said dec'd, viz:—one plantation and tract of land situate in the township of Brothers Valley in said county, containg 137 acres and allowance, more or less should not be sold,

Extract from the record of said court certified this 6th day of May, A D 1846.

W H PICKING,
may 26 '46. Clerk.

Orphans' Court Sale
OF
Real Estate.

IN pursuance of an order of the Orphan's Court of Somerset county, there will be exposed to sale by way of public vendue or outcry on the premises, on Saturday the 20th day of June next, the following real estate, late the property of Henry Fritz, deceased, viz: one undivided half part of a certain

Tract of Land,

situate in Stonyereek township, county of Somerset, containing two hundred acres, more or less, adjoining land of Jacob Zerfoss, Benjamin Zerfoss, Geo. Reaman and Alexander Hunter.

TERMS; one third in hand, and the remaining two thirds in two equal annual payments without interest, to be secured by judgment bonds,

Attendance will be given by Alexander Hunter, Administrator with the Will annexed, of the said Henry Fritz, deceased.

By the Court
W. H. PICKING,
May 26 1846-4t. Clerk

Constables' Stay Bonds For Sale at this Office

NOTICE.

THE partnership of *Ross & Parker*, is by mutual consent dissolved, those indebted to said firm are requested to **call and settle without delay.** All those neglecting this notice will receive a visit from the proper officer.

GEORGE ROSS.
GEORGE PARKER.

Jenner, May 19, 1846.

Somerset County ss.,

AT an Orphans court held at Somerset in and for said county on the 7th day of May, A. D. 1846, Present the Honorable Jeremiah S Black President, and George Chorpening and John McCarty, Esquires associate Judges of the same court.

IN the matter of the Administration account, of Peter Rhoads and Casper Keller, Executors' of the last will and testament, of the estate of Casper Keller, deceased.

And now to wit, May 7th 1846, Samuel W. Pearson Esq., appointed Auditor to ascertain advancements, and make distribution of the balance in their hands to those legally entitled to the same, and report.

Extract from the Records of said court, certified this 7th day of May, A. D. 1846.

WILLIAM H. PICKING.
Clerk.

NOTICE.

IN pursuance of the foregoing appointment, the undersigned will attend at his office in the Borough of Somerset, on Monday, the 6th day of July next, for the purposes above mentioned, at which time and place all interested persons are hereby notified to attend, if they see proper,

S W PEARSON,
may19 '46 6t

Somerset County, ss.

AT an adjourned Orphan's Court, held at Somerset in and for the County of Somereset, on the 22d April, 1846, before the Honorable Judges thereof.

IN the matter of the account of John Chorpenning, administrator of the Estate of David Heminger, deceased.

And now to wit, April 22d 1846, Samuel Gaither Esq., appointed auditor to marshall and distribute the balance in the hands of the Administrator, to and amongst the creditors of said deceased, and report.

W. H. PICKING.
Clerk.

NOTICE.

IN pursuance of of the foregoing appointment, the undersigned will attend at his his office, in the Borough of Somerset, on Monday the 6th day of July next, for the purpose above mentioned, at which time and place all interested persons are hereby notified to attend, if they think proper,

m19 '46. SAMUEL GAITHER.

Somerset County, ss.

AT an orphans' court held in and for said county, on the 4th day of May, in the year of our lord one thousand eigh hundred and forty-six; Present the Hon. Jeremiah S. Black, President, and George Chorpenning and John McCarty, Esquires, associate Judges of the same court.

IN the matter of the administration account of Henry Wirsing, administrator of John Wirsing, deceased.

And now to wit, May 4th 1846, Samuel Gaither, Esq., appointed Auditor to apportion the balance in his hands to and amongst the criditors according to law, and report.

W. H. PICKING.
Clerk.

NOTICE.

IN pursuance of the foregoing appointment, the undersigned will attend at his office in the Borough of Somerset on Tuesday the 7th day of July next, for the purposes above mentioned, at which time and place all interested persons are hereby notified to attend, if they see proper. SAMUEL GAITHER,

m19 '46 t.

Somerset County, ss.

AT an adjourned Orphans' court held at Somerset in and for said county on the 22d April, 1846. Before the Honorable Judges thereof.

On motion of F. M. Kimmel, Esq. the court grant a rule on the heirs and legal Representatives of Henry Geisey, deceased, to appear at an adjourned Orphans' court to be held at Somerset on the 14th day of July next, and shew cause if any they have, why the real estate of said Henry Geisey, deceased, should not be sold,

Extract from the Records, cetified this 22d day of April, 1846.

W. H. PICKING,
May 12, 1846.—6t. Clerk.

Somerset County, ss.

AT an adjourned Orphans' Court held at Somerset, in and for said County, on the 22nd day of April 1846. Before the Honorable Judges thereof.

ON motion of F. M. Kimmel, Esq., the Court grant a rule on the Heirs and Legal Representatives of John Shaffer, deceased, to appear at an adjourned Orphans' Court to be held at Somerset, on the 14th day of July next, and shew cause if any they have, why the real estate of the said John Shaffer, dec'd, should not be sold.

Extract from the Records, certified this 22d day of April 1846.

WM H PICKING,
may 12 46 6t Clerk.

Somerset County, ss.

AT an adjourned Orphans' court held at Somerset in and for said county on the 22d day of April, 1846. Before the Honorable Judges thereof.

IN the matter of the voluntary assignment to Jacob G. Miller,

To
Daniel Weyand,

IN the court of Common Pleas of Somerset county, of January Term, 1845, No. 533. And now to wit: 7 May 1846 The Report of the Auditors, to settle and adjust the account and make a full exhibit to the court of the condition of the estate having been filed and confirmed, the court appoint Samuel W Pearson, W H Postlethwaite and Ross Forward, Esqrs., to distribute the assets appearing to be in the hands of the assignee, among the creditors.

Somerset County, ss.

Extract from the Records, certified this 9th day of May, 1846.

A. J. OGLE, *Proth'y.*

NOTICE.

In pursuance of the foregoing appointment, the undersigned will meet at Samuel W. Pearson's Office, in the Borough of Somerset, on Wednesday, the 8th day of July next, for the purpose above mentioned, at which time and place all interested persons are hereby notified to attend, if they see proper.

S W PEARSON,
W H POSTLETHWAITE,
ROSS FORWARD,
may 19, '46-6t.

Somerset County, ss.

AT an adjourned Orphans' court held at Somerset, in and for said county of Somerset, on the 22d day of April, A. D. 1846. Before the Honorable Judges thereof.

IN the matter of the administration account of Henry Martz and Richard Martz, executors of Jacob Martz, who was one of the administrators of Jocob Leidick, dec'd.

And now to wit: April 22d, 1846, Samuel W. Pearson, Esq., appointed auditor to distribute the balance in the hands of said executors, among the heirs according to law and report.

Extract from the records of said court, certified this 22d day of April, A. D. 1846. W, H. PICKING.
Clerk.

NOTICE.

In pursuance of the foregoing appointment, the undersigned will attend at his office, in the Borough of Somerset, on Thursday the 9th day of July next, for the purpose above mentioned, at which time and place all interested persons are hereby notified to attend, if they see proper.

may 19, '46-6t S W PEARSON.

HO! THERE,

This Way!!!

Who will have a Farm, a Bargain, or a Fortune?

THE subscriber having determined to move West soon after harvest, will sell on

Friday the 5th day of June next,

the farm on which he now resides, on the Clay pike, in Mountpleasant township, containing

177 ACRES,

about 120 cleared, 20 of which is in meadow, and more can be made. There is an abundance of fruit on the farm of various kinds, and every necessary and requisite to a farm.

This being a very public place, and no town on either side, nearer than eight miles, the neigborhood in which it lies is well able to support a town of the largest size. The subscriber has been requested to state to the public, that the purchaser, be he who he may, the people demand of him the plan of a town at this place; the situation being a very pleasant one, with several never failing springs of good water, so located as to afford running water at every door in the place.

This way you enterprising gentlemen, that wish to speculate in

Town Property.

Here is a chance for a prize. Buy this property and you will make out of 20 acres along the Clay pike, more than the whole farm will cost you. The subscriber will obligate himself to find purchasers for twenty lots off hand and no mistake. The land is patented and the title indisputable. The terms of sale will be easy, so that a person with a small capital, will be able to purchase. The subscriber living on the premises will show the property at any time. Call, see and judge for yourselves.

PETER BLYSTONE,
May 19, 1846.

N. B.—A full description of the property is deemed unnecessary. The terms of sale are as follows: two-thirds of the purchase money in five years, the remaining one third in ten years, with out interest.

T. B.

TERMS OF THE HERALD,

THIS paper is published every Tuesday, at $2 per annum, payable half-yearly in advance.—If not paid within the year, $2,50 will invariably be charged.

No subscription taken for less than six months—nor can a subscriber discontinue unless at the option of the editor, until arrearages are paid off.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted at $1 per square, for the first three insertions, and 25 cents for every subsequent insertion: longe ones in proportion.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted in the Herald and Republican, three times, at $2 per square and 50 cents for every other insertion.

WOOL! WOOL!!

GOOD clean wool will be taken in payment of debts due this office, if delivered soon.

Blank Execution's.

FOR SALE at this Office.

LAW NOTICE.

SAM'L W. PEARSON,

HAVING returned to the practice of the law, tenders his professional services to his old clients and the public generally.

Office in North end of Snyder's row, lately occupied by A. J. Ogle, Esq.

dec16 '45-3m

NEW DRUG AND MEDICINE STORE IN BERLIN.

THE subscriber would respectfully inform the public, that he has just received and opened out in the Store room of Jacob Kimmel, Esq., in Berlin, a fresh and assorted stock of

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Dyes and Confectionaries,

which he offers to sell very cheap for cash.

Persons wishing to purchase articles in his line of business, are invited to call and examine his stock.

ap 21'46. SAMUEL J. ROW.

Somerset County, ss.

AT an Orphans' Court held at Somerset in and for said county on the 9th day of February, A. D. 1846, Before the Honorable Judges thereof.

On motion of F M Kimmel, Esq, the Court grant a rule on the heirs and legal Representatives of Abraham Colbourn, dec'd, to appear at an adjourned Orphans' Court to be held at Somerset on the 14th day of July next, and accept or refuse to take the real estate of the said Abraham Colbourn, dec'd. at the appraised price.

Extract from the records of said court, certified this 27th day, March 1846.

WM H PICKING,

ap21 '45, Clerk.

Somerset County, ss.

AT an Orphans' court held L.S. at Somerset on the 22nd day of April A, D, 1846.—Before the Honorble Judges thereof.

IN the matter of the account of John Mitchell, guardian of Mary Jane Augustine, now, Mary Jane Welch,

And now to wit: April 22d 1846, W, H. Postlethwaite, Simon Gebhart and Isaac Hugus, Esqs., appointed auditors to settle and aqjust the account and report.

Extract from the records of said court, certified this 22d of April, 1846.

W. H. PICKING. *Clerk.*

NOTICE.

In pursuance of the foregoing appointment, the undersigned will attend at Isaac Hugus's Office, in Somerset on Friday the 10th day of July next, for the purpose above mentioned, at which time and place all interested persons are notified to attend, if they see proper.

W H POSTLETHWAITE,
S. GEBHART,
I. HUGUS,

may 19'46-6t.

NOTICE TO COLLECTORS.

THE collectors of texes, due from the several townships, in Somerset county, for the years prior to 1846, are hereby required to settle off their duplicates, on or before the 1st day of September next. There remains due on the State tax of 1845, a sum amounting to three thousand dollars. For this amount, interest is charged upon the county, and will accumulate until paid. An abatement of 5 per cent. will be allowed for the payment of the State tax of 1846 if paid previous to the 1st day of August next. If this can be paid by that time it will add to the county funds the sum of $350, if not paid, interest will be charged accordingly. The condition of the county treasury requires every exertion which can be made, in order to meet the demand upon it, and renders it necessarry to increase the funds, by all honorable means. We expect this notice to meet with prompt attention, if not, we shall however, unpleasant it may be, make use of the only means to compel the speedy collection of outstanding debts.

F. WEIMER.
J. R KING.
P, BERKEY,
Comm'rs,

Attest,
R, L. STEWART,
Clerk,

may 19 '46.

Somerset County, ss.

AT an Orphans' court held at Somerset in and for said county on the 22d day of April, A, D, 1846. Before the Honorable Judge thereof.

On motion of Daniel Weyand, Esq. the court confirm the inquisition of the real estate of Valentine Hoon, deceased, and grant a rule on the heirs and legal representatives of said deceased, to appear at an adjourned Orphans' court to be held at Somerset on the 14th day of July next, and accept or refuse to take the real estate of said Valentine Hoon, deceased, at the appraised price.

Extract from the records of said court, certified this 22d day of April, A, D, 1846. WM. H PICKING,

May 12'46-6t, Clerk,

WANTED.

A young man who understands something of the house joiner and Cabinet-making business, and who would be willing to work under instructions, will meet with a situation by calling on the subscriber.

Also an apprencice to the above business will be taken. A boy of 16 or 17 years of age and who can come well recommended, will be taken immediately. None but one of good moral character need apply. One from the country would be prefered.

BENJAMIN F. BEATTY,

Somerset. April 28 '46.

QUEMAHONING FACTORY.

Wool Carding.

THE subscriber, having been absent from home during the last fall and winter, and it having been reported through the country that he was not going to return, wishes to inform his customers and the public in general, that he has arrived, and intends to carry on the

Manufacturing

busines in all its various branches as usual. Sattinet, Kentcky-Jeans, Tweeds, Blankets, Carpet, Flannel, Cloth, &c., will be done in the best manner, and as low as at any other place in the country.

Country carding and fulling will be strictly attended to. And for the convenience of

CUSTOMERS

who live at a distance, wool will be received and returned once a week during the carding season at the following places.

Edmund Kiernan's store, cross roads, John Heiple's Henry Sheffer's Joseph Zimmerman's, and George Master's, Esqrs, Davidsville.

Country produce will be taken for carding, fulling and manufacturing.

OWEN MORGAN,

Jenner tp. Ap 28 '46.

Notice.

To the heirs and legal representatives of Peter Petersheim, deceased.

TAKE notice that an inquest will held at the late dwelling house of said deceased, in the township of Stoney-creek, in the county of Somerset, on Friday the 26th day of June, 1846, for the purpose of making partition of the real estate of said deceased, to and among his children, and legal representatives, if the same can be done without prejudice to or spoiling of the whole; otherwise to value and appraise the same according to law; at which time and place you are required to attend if you think proper.

JACOB PHILIPPI,

m12 '46 6t. Sheriff.

Notice.

To the heirs and legal representatives of Jacob Moses, deceased.

TAKE notice that an inquest will be held at the late dwelling house of said deceased, in the township of Shade, in the county of Somerset, on Wednesday the 24th day of June 1846, for the purpose of making Partition of the real estate, of said deceasd, to, and among children, and legal representatives, if the same can be done without prejudice to, or spoiling of the whole; otherwise to value, and appraise the same, according law; at which time and place you are required to attend if you think proper.

JACOB PHILIPPI,

m12 '46-6t. Sheriff

Notice.

THE Poor House Commissioners of Somerset County, inform the public that they are desirous of purchasing Real Estate for the support of the Poor of said county; and hereby give notice that either of the Commissioners will receive sealed proposals from this date up to the 6th day of June next, for that purpose; therein giving the location and a full dercription of the property, together with the price and conditions thereof, and they will be duly received by

GEO. WALKER, Brothersvalley.
SAMUEL MILLER, Summit,
JOHN HANNA, Addison,
PETER PUTMAN, Milford,
DAVID LAVAN, Somerset tp,
JOHN HOFFMAN, Jenner,
BENJ. KIMMEL, Stonycreek,
G. CHORPENNING, Somerset boro
JOSEPH MILLER, Quemahoning.

May 12, 1846-4t.

Public Sale.

THERE will be exposed to sale, by way of public outcry; on the premises in Turkeyfoot township, on the 18th June 1846. The following real estate, viz: a tract of

One Hundred

and eighty-seven acres, adjoining lands of Lemuel King, Henry Kahn, Joseph Pritz and others; about four acres clear. The land is covered with fine sugar timber, and abundance of poplar, there is also a

COAL BANK

on the premises. The said tract of land will be sold in parts of a specified number of acres, or if preferred all together.

Terms of sale: one third in hand, and the balance in two equal annual payments, to be secured on the premises.

WM. KNIGHT, Trustee.
for the sale of the real estate of
Philip King, deceased.

Turkeyfoot, ap 28,'46.

Orphans' Court Sale OF REAL ESTATE.

IN pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Somerset county, there will be exposed to sale by way of public vendue or outcry on the premises, on Saturday the 20th day of June next, the following Real Estate late the estate of David Clifford, deceased. viz:

One tract of land,

containing 352¾ acres, adjoining lands of John Boyd, lands belonging to Jackson Furnace, and vacant lands, and the line between Somerset and Westmoreland counties—about **80 ACRES** cleared, with a log cabin and stable thereon erected—situate upon the Stoystown & Greensburg turnpike road, in Jenner township.

TERMS—One third in hand and the remainder in two equal annual instalments without interest, to be secured by judgment bonds.

Attendance will be given by John Clifford. Administrator of said deceased.

By order of the Court,

W. H. PICKING

May 12 1846. Clerk

STONE CUTTING

BUSINESS.

THE subscriberrespectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he carries on the

Stone Cutting Business

in all its various branches, at his shop on main street, 2 doors east of George Piles tavern, and nearly opposite the drug store of John L. Snyder.

TOMB STONES,

made at the shortest notice, and on the most reasonable terms, and in a manner that will render them *superior to any other manufactured in this section of the country.*

Grind stones of an excellent quality, always kept on hand.

Country produce taken in exchange for work, at Market Prices.

BENJAMIN WOOLLEY.

Somerset, Pa., March 5, 1846 1y.

Somerset County, ss.

AT an adjourned Orphans' Court held at Somerset, in and for said county, on the 22d day of April, 1846. Before the Honorable Judges thereof.

On motion of F, M, Kimmel, Esq., the Court grant a rule on the heirs and Legal Representatives of Elizabeth Poorbaugh, dec'd, to appear at an adjourned Orphans' court to be held at Somerset, on the 14th day of July next, and shew cause if any they have why the real estate of said Elizabeth Poorbaugh, dec'd, should not be sold.

Extract frem the Records certified this 22d day of April 1846,

WILLIAM H. PICKING,

May 12,'46-6t, Clerk.

Somerset County, ss.

AT an adjourned orphans' court held at Somerset, on the 22d April 1846. Before the Honorable Judges thereof.

IN the matter of the account of Samuel Kimmel, guardian of George, Mary E-Ellen, James, John, Eliza and Julia, minor children of John Graham, dec'd.

And now to wit: April 22d, 1846, Samuel Gaither, Simon Gebhart and Ross Forward, appointed auditors, to settle and adjust the account and report,

Extract from the record, certified this 22d April, A, D, 1846,

WM, H, PICKING,
Clerk.

NOTICE.

In pursnance of the foregoing appointment, the subscribers will meet at the public house of Wm. H Picking, in Somerset, on Saturday, the 11th of July next, to perform the duties enjoined upon them by said appointment, when and where those interested may attend.

SAMUEL GAITHER,
SIMON GEBHART,
ROSS FORWARD,
Auditors.

May 12, 1846-6t.

Positive Cheap! Comparative Cheaper!! Undoubtedly CHEAPEST!!!

War with the British!

THE subscriber having purchased the entire stock of tin ware, owned by Charles A. Kimmel, where he now intends conducting the manufacturing of

TIN AND SHEET IRON

ware in Somerset, at the shop formerly occupied by William P. Schell, as a tinner shop, one door west of G. Pile's Hotel, and nearly opposite the store of D. Flick, where he intends manufacturing ware of every description in his line of

BUSINESS.

which he will dispose of at a small advance for cash, or on time to punctual dealers. His work will be done in a neat and substantial manner, persons wishing to purchase are respectfully invited to call and examine his stock. By a strict attention to business he hopes to receive a liberal share of public patronage.

Approved country produce will be taken in exchange for ware.

OBADIAH KIMMEL.

ap 14, 1846.

N. B. Conntry merchants wishing to purchase ware at wholesale prices, are invited to call before purchasing elsewhere.

SOMERSET ACADEMY.

DURING the present summer, I can accommodate a few young men, who may wish to study Grammar, Geography, &c., for the purpose of teaching in common schools. The wants of the system have made a school of this kind very desirable, as all are aware of the difficulty of procuring competent

TEACHERS.

Instruction will be given for five dollars for any time not less than three months; and to expire on the first of October.—Less periods at the rate of five dollars per quarter. The patronage of the public is respectfully requested. The languages, &c., will be taught as heretofore.

JOSEPH I. STUTZMAN.

April 21, '46-6t

THIS WAY FOR NEW CHAIRS!

THE subscriber, thankful for past favors, respectfully informs his old customers and the public generally that he continues to carry on the

CHAIR-MAKING

business, in all its various branches, at his shop in Someret, nearly opposite Mr. Kurtz's Drug Store, where he wil constant keep on hand or make to order Fancy and Common Chairs, B. & C Rocking Chairs, Fancy and Common

SETTEES,

&c., &c., all of which he will sell cheap for cash or exchange for approved country produce.

Persons in the the South of the county who wish to purchase chairs, are requested to call with Mr. Elijah Wagner in Salisbury, with whom the subscriber has left an excellent lot to sell.

GEORGE. L. GORDON.

March 31 1846 3m.

Somerset County, ss.

AT an Orphans' Court held at Somerset in and for said county, on the 9th day of February, A. D. 1846. Before the Honorable Jeremiah S. Black, President, and his Associate Judges of the same court.

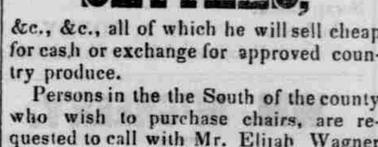
ON motion of F, M, Kimmel, Esq., the Court confirm the iuquisition on the estate of John Shaffer, deceased, and grant a rule on the Heirs and Legal Representatives of said deceased, to appear at an adjourned Orphans' court to be held at Somerset, on Tuesday the 14th day of July next; and accept or refuse to take the real estate of said John Shaffer, deceased, at the appraised price.

Extract from the records of said court, certified the 9th day of Feb. 1846.

WM. H. PICKING.

ap 28,'46. Clerk.

NEW STORE AND NEW GOODS.



THE subscriber has just returned from the eastern cities, with a well selected assortment of goods suitable for the approaching season, which he is now opening in his brick store, on the north east corner of the diamond, opposite Col. Ankeny's Hotel, (now Wm. H. Picking's.)

His stock embraces all kinds of

Dry Goods, Groceries Hardware, Queensware, &c.

all of which he will sell cheap for cash or country produce. Thankful for the patronage heretofore given him, the subscriber solicits his old customers and the public generally to give him a call, as he will exhibit his goods with pleasure and is certain he can accommodate them with bargains. M. TREDWELL,

Somerset, April 7, '46-1y.

NO. 1. Cheap-Side.

WAR WITH MEXICO!

THE subscriber thankful for past favors, takes this method of informing his customers and the public in general, that he has removed to the shop formerly occupied by him immediately west of the residence of John L. Snyder, and one door east of the office of C. F. Mitchell, Esq., in the Borough of Somerset where he will constantly keep on hand, COPPER and

TIN-WARE

of every description, manufactured from the best materials and in a neat and durable manner. COPPER KETTLES, STOVE PIPE, and other articles in his line of business will be made to order on short notice. Persons wishing to purchase good and cheap articles are respectfully invited to give him a call.

Approved country produce will be taken in exchange for ware.

JAMES H. BENFORD.

Feb. 17-3m.

N. B. Also on hand, a number o *Stoves*, of different sorts, which will be sold cheap.

VALUABLE Real Estate FOR SALE.

THE subscribers, agents and attorneys for A G Cole, offer for sale on advantageous terms, the following described real estate, to wit: That well known TAVERN STAND AND FARM,

late the property of Jacob Probasco and John Baker, Esq, on the *National Road*, in Henry Clay township, Fayette county, Pa, and one mile west of the village of Somerfield in Somerset county, together with the appurtenances thereunto belonging. This property consists of about one hundred and fifty-three acres of land, a greater portion of which is cleared and under cultivation and in meadow. The buildings consist of a large and convenient

DWELLING HOUSE,

partly stone and partly frame, commodious stabling and other out-buildings.

The location of this property being one mile from the town of Somerfield, abounding in wood and *Stone coal*; having a *Saw Mill* and *Grist Mill* adjacent thereto and plenty of water remaining through the land, renders it an important and valuable situation for any kind of business. The premises have been for a long time occupied as a *Tavern Stand*. The stand is admirably adapted for the accommodation of all kinds of *Droves*.

Persons desirous of purchasing the property, are requested to call on Joshua B. Howel and E. P. Oliphant, of Uniontown, Pa., who will give every information desired, concerning said property. HOWEL & OLIPHANT,

Attorneys of A G Cole, of Balt.

julv22 '45-tf

HOTEL FOR INVALIDS AT PITTSBURGH.

Drs. Speer and Kuhn.

THE object of this establishment is to supply a want greatly felt by respectable travellers on our western highways—by residents, without family, taken sick—and by patients from the surrounding towns and country who resort to this place for relief from surgical and other diseases. Such have often suffered from the want of the various comforts and attentions so necessary and agreeable to the sick, and from careless and unfaithful nurses; and been subjected to heavy and unreasonable charges.

Invalids will here be provided with constant, faithful and comfortable attendance, and at a rate much below the usual charges.

While the care of both physicians will be extended to every variety of disease, it is intended by Dr. Speer, to give special attention to

ALL SURGICAL DISEASES,
PARTICULARLY TO
DISEASES OF THE EYE.

To these branches of his profession he has given a large share of his attention for the last twenty-five years, and he will continue to devote to them the experience acquired by a constant practice during that time.

The Hotel for Invalids is not an experiment. Its establishment is suggested not only as necessary to supply an evident want in this city, in the entire absence of any special provision for the sick, but is warranted also by the success of similar institutions at Cincinnati and New Orleans—the former under the care of Drs. Taliaferro, Marshall and Strader—the latter under that of Dr. Stone.

The building selected for the purpose is situated at the corner of Federal and Robinson streets, in Allegheny city, adjoining the city of Pittsburgh. It is commodious and roomy, and furnished with all accommodations necessary for the sick.

Applications for admission to be made to the subscribers, at their office on Penn street, Pittsburgh, or at the establishment.

☞No contagious diseases will be admitted. J. R. SPEER, M. D.
J. S. KUHN, M. D.

February 25, 1845.

BLANK PROMISORY NOTES,

For sale at this Office.

Caution.

WHEREAS my son Daniel Arnold having left me, and being not yet of age to act for himself. I hereby caution the public against harboring or trusting him on my account.

GEORGE ARNOLD.

may12 '46.

DR. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS,

For the cure of Hepatites or Liver Complaint Dyspepsia and Sick Head-Ache.

THIS remedy having been for several years employed by the proprietor in his practice, on a very large scale in Monongalia, Preston, Harrison and Randolph counties, in Virginia, besides several other places, and having been attended with the most happy effects, he has been from time to time solicited to adopt such a course as would give it a more extensive circulation, with a view to lessen the amount of human suffering. Aware of the fact that many useless nostrums have been palmed upon the public, he hesitated for several years until thoroughly convinced that the above medicine, if properly used, would not fail to effect cures in a great many instances, and even to alleviate those cases which are quite incurable.

Symptoms of a diseased Liver.—Pain in the right side, under the edge of the ribs, increased; on pressure; sometimes the pain is in the left side; the patient is rarely able to lie on the left side—sometimes the pain is felt under the shoulder-blade, it frequently extends to the top of the shoulder, and is sometimes mistaken for a rheumatism in the right arm. The stomach is affected with loss of appetite and sickness; the bowels, in general, are costive, sometimes altering with lax, the head is troubled with pain, accompanied with a dull, heavy sensation in the back part. There is generally a considerable loss of memory, accompanied with a painful sensation of having left undone something which ought to have been done. A slight dry cough is sometimes an attendant. The patient complains of weariness and debilty; he is easily startled, his feet are cold or burning, and he complains of a prickly sensation of the scin; his spirits are low; and although he is satisfied that exercise would be beneficial to him, yet he can scarcely summon up fortitude enough to try it. In fact, he distrusts every remedy. Several of the above symptoms attend the disease, but cases have occurred where few o them existed, yet examination of the body after death has shown the liver to have been extensively deranged.

CERTIFICATES.

This is to certify, that having been associated with Dr. M'Lane in the practice of medicine for nearly two and a half years, I have had many opportunities of witnessing the good effects o his Liver Pills, and I believe they have cured and relieved a much larger proportion of the diseases of the liver, than I have known cured and relieved by any other course of treatment.

Dec. 7, 1836. OLIVER MORGAN, M.D.

☞OBSERVE—None are genuine without a fac-simile of the proprietor's signature.

Prepared for the proprietor by
JONATHAN KIDD & Co,
Wholesale and Retail Druggist, corner of 4th and Wood sts, Pittsburg, Pa,

They are also sold by the following agents.

John L. Snyder, Somerset,
Hay & Morrison, Lavansville,
Knable and Vought, Centreville,
M. A. Ross, Petersburgh,
A. Wyatt, Smithfield,
G. Cook, Wellersburgh.
Samuel Kurtz, Somerset.
Samuel Harnet, Addison,
Livengood & Wellfley, Salisbury.
Charles Krissinger, Berlin.

N. B.—In order that there may be no mistake, be particular and ask for "Dr. M'Lane's Liver Pills." [jan13'46]

Patent Vermifuge.

DR. MCLANE'S AMERICAN WORM SPECIFIC
Promptly expels Worms to an almost incredible number!

TO substantiate the above fact many hundreds of testimonials could be adduced, out of which the following are selected, from individuals of standing and veracity. Indeed, it is confidently affirmed that each new trial of the powers of this remedy will have an additional tendency to widen and confirm its fame, and that if it were universally known and diffused over the United States, it would not save less than many hundreds, if not thousands of lives annually.

CERTIFICATES.

I do certify that a vial of Dr. M'Lane's American Worm Specific expelled five hundred and two whole worms and pieces that would have made sixty more, from a boy of John Lewelling, which, if laid in a straight line, would have most probably measured the enormous length of one hundred yards. JOSIAH JACKSON, owner of Wate Forge, and other works, Monongalia county, Va

This is to certify that I purchased from Holmes & Kidd a vial of Dr. M'Lane's American Worm Specific, and gave two doses to a boy of mine about three years years of age. He passed fully half a pint of worms. The quantity was so large I was really alarmed, and called in several of my neighbors to see them. Had this story been related to me, I could not have credited it, without being an eye-witness to the same. My child's health improved much after.

SAM'L MORRISON.
Merchant Tailor, Wood st, Pittsburgh.

Some two months ago I purchased a vial of Dr M'Lanes American Worm Specific. I gave a boy of mine most of a vial; he passed forty very large worms. From that time his health improved very much. I had tried two other Vermifuges to no purpose. I believe Dr, M'Lane's the best article before the public. D. CALHOUN.
Mifflin township, Allegheny county.

HEAR MEDICAL TESTIMONY.

From a regular Physician, Dr G S Smith, Sandfish, Ohio.

Mr. J. Kidd—Dear Sir—I have used in my pactice Dr. M'Lane's American Worm Specific, and have often witnessed its efficacy in expelling worms from the system. A patient of mine, a short time ago, gave a vial of the Worm Specific to a child; in a short time upwards of sixty-five worms were expelled.

Prepared for the Proprietor by
JONATHAN KIDD & Co.
Wholesale and Retail Druggists, corner of 4th and Wood sts, Pittsburgh.

Also for sale by the following agents

JOHN L. SNYDER, Somerset,
Hay and Morrison, Lavansville,
Knable and Vought, Centreville,
M. A. Ross, Petersburgh,
A. Wyatt, Smithfield,
G. Cook, Wellersburgh.
Samuel Kurtz, Somerset.
Samuel Harnet, Addison,
Livengood & Wellfley, Salisbury.
Charles Krissinger, Berlin.

N. B. Be particular to ask for Dr. M'Lane's American Worm Specific, or Patent Vermifuge.

Blank Deeds.

A LOT of Blank Deeds of a superior quality, just printed and now for sale AT THIS OFFICE